





## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

## DEATH.

This morning, 21st Instant, at the Peak, Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG.

[723]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

If history is to be believed, high revelling was the order of the day at the Court of France on the eve of St. Bartholomew; and we venture to surmise that great rejoicings prevailed at the "East Point Mansion" (*vide China Mail*, 1881) as well as at the "Ewo" Hong, Shanghai, last week on the eve of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, when it became known that after years of persistent efforts, the firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. had carried their point and had absorbed to themselves the wharfage privileges of that corporation and benevolent institution, the Shanghai Sailors' Home.

Scarcely nearly forty years ago, the Sailors' Home of Shanghai occupied a piece of ground in the American settlement on the river side, in the reach, where the vessels trading with the port principally anchored. At the time the ground was allotted, it was of little value, a Board of Trustees was nominated, amongst whom was naturally a member of the "crushing" firm. For years this state of things continued, and, when at last the wharfage value of the property of the Shanghai Sailors' Home began to be recognized, the representative of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. found himself almost the only remaining trustee, and with that singular effrontery and audacity which characterises all the dealings of this firm, proceeded to appropriate, in true Montague Tigg fashion, the reparian rights to the firm. Fortunately, at that moment the British Registrar of shipping, the late Mr. HANDEMAN TAPP, well supported by Mr. W. E. WAINWRIGHT, one of the ablest and most conscientious lawyers in the East, stepped into the field and indignantly frustrated for the time being, the appropriation of the sailors' "Ewe lamb" by the all-absorbing firm. But it would appear that Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. have been but playing a "waiting game," and now that the sturdy and honest endeavours of HANDEMAN TAPP, Her Majesty's Registrar of Shipping, lie silenced in his hammock-grave in the Mediterranean Sea, and while his friend and coadjutor is fully occupied with other matters, the firm have succeeded in raising the question again and carrying their point.

In keeping with the independent principles upon which this journal is conducted we beg to lodge our strongest protest against this act of spoliation to a deserving class of the community, a class which has contributed more than any other to the advancement and progress of mankind. Talk about the irony of fate! What more flagrant example than that a Doctor (a member of the noblest of all professions) should be instrumental in establishing a business entirely to the labours of a class of men, and that his descendants should quietly then kick down the ladder which did so much to make them what they are! We regret exceedingly the unpleasant duty which has devolved upon us, by the silence of our Shanghai contemporaries in this matter, in exposing what we venture to consider to be a most unjustifiable proceeding. Moreover, we would point out that, though tardy, retribution overtook the descendants of Catherine de Medicis in 1789 for the part she and her consorts played in the scene of the 27th August, 1793; so we claim sufficient faith in an over-ruling power that this ruthless act of spoliation on the anniversary of the great national festival of France—symbolical of liberty—will come home to roost sooner or later against all the parties concerned in the injury to a class who have manfully and fearlessly pulled their pound towards making the world what it is.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It may interest some of our readers to know what rope is only one-third as tangle as when dry, and greased rope is even weaker.

THE "estimated Roman Catholic population" of the United Kingdom is: England and Wales, 1,354,000; Scotland, 316,000; Ireland, 3,961,000. Total, 5,641,000.

WIFE—"Is that a fact that burglars broke into your bank last night?" Husband—"Yes, my dear." "Did they get anything?" "Not until this morning. Then the Judge gave them three years."

YESTERDAY morning the "low-rope" connecting a junk to the launch *Kan Chang* broke, near the Hankow Wharf. The junk capsized, and although several sampans rendered prompt assistance and rescued two women, a child was drowned.

THE conflict of military experts is becoming more mixed every day. Lord Wolsey could get on with no more men at all, if he were only allowed a free hand. The Duke of Cambridge cannot do without 11,000 more, and Lord Napier of Magdala wants 30,000 as the indispensable minimum.

ONE of the most remarkable mechanical changes of the day is the setting aside of steel and the re-adoption of iron for some of the most important parts of locomotives on many railroads. It is only comparatively a few years since the change was made, on most roads, from iron to steel.

"You acted as a sort of *amicus curie* in this matter, did you not?" said a barrister to a shocked Divorce Court witness, the other day. "Oh did not," replied the witness indignantly, "but I told him it was a shame for him to be living in the brute baseness; and they ought to go back to their own lawful wife and husband—that's what I did."

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 till 11 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March....."Chivalry".....Newtown  
Overture....."Mars".....Wallace  
Serenade....."Mars".....Wallace  
Valse....."Mars".....Wallace  
Gigue....."Mars".....Wallace  
Allegretto....."Mars".....Wallace

SAYS the *Alta California*:—"Since the passage of the Sunday Closing Act in Scotland, 'Sandy' not being able to procure his usual nip at the public house, has taken to drinking a tissue-dissolving beverage known as 'methylated spirits,' and also called 'finish' and 'polish.' It is sold by the druggists with the utmost freedom, and the most damaging results to 'Sandy's' head and 'innards.'"

FOUR prisoners appeared on remand before Mr. Wodehouse yesterday morning charged with breaking into the godown of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. on the 13th inst., and stealing therefrom eight bottles of quicksilver valued at \$500. This case we have already reported. In their defence yesterday the 1st prisoner said he was a coolie; on the morning in question he was on his way to work along the Praya when a man engaged him to carry the basket in which four of the bottles were found. The 2nd prisoner said he was on his way to Tai-ping-shan, and while going along the Praya the police constable 271 came up and asked if he wanted to carry something; on his refusing the P. C. arrested him. The 3rd prisoner was engaged on the Praya to carry the basket. The 4th knew nothing about the affair, it was a case of mistaken identity with him. His Worship committed the prisoners for trial.

ACCORDING to all accounts the new "Lebel Rifle" is a wondrous weapon, and is destined to do terrible things in the hands of French soldiers. The members of the Academy of Medicine, wishing to diagnose the physical consequences of wounds inflicted by the bullets of the gun, recently had experiments made on 20 corpses, probably those of paupers whom nobody owned, or those of ill-fated waifs picked up at the Morgue. The bodies were placed at the ordinary firing distance, from 200 yards up to a mile or so. The bullets whizzed through the bones and pierced them without fracturing them, as is done by the bullets of the "Gras Rifle." The wounds, if they may be called so, which were inflicted, were small in their punctures, and consequently very dangerous and difficult to heal. Injuries inflicted at short distance were so considerable that, in the opinion of the surgeons, they would be almost incurable. At the longest range—2,000 metres—a poplar tree was hit, but the bullet, which impelled a certain quantity of air before it, did not go through the tree. At 1,200 metres the tree was pierced through and through. The discharges of the rifle are unaccompanied by smoke, and the reports are comparatively feeble.

THE Royal Australian Circus, re-opened last night to a moderately filled house, and a new programme was done justice to by the accomplished members of Mr. Woodley's troupe. The performance was given as a complimentary benefit to Miss Frates, on her re-appearance in the ring after the accident which recently befel her. The *beneficent*, in her usual daring, precise and proficient acrobatic style, ascended to the high hanging trapeze, and with forty or fifty feet of space yawning under her, without the netting or any other kind of protection which may often be seen in Circuses and Gymnasias in other parts of the world, performed her various feats with the agility and the grace of one who is mistress of her art. The equestrian parts of the programme were very efficiently carried out by Mr. Cousins, Mr. Shadley and Miss Alice Moore, and the comical portions, fit for entertainment, with many variations and novelties, fetched continuous applause. The Japanese troupe displayed their usual agility in the balancing feats, the whole performance being one of the most enjoyable we have witnessed since the Circus opened at Bowington. To-night the last performance takes place, as the Company proceeds to Macao to-morrow.

THE fourteenth of July was celebrated with great éclat at Saigon, Hanoi, and Haiphong.

A KANSAS editor apologizes for journalistic derelictions upon the ground that "we have been having chicken-pox in our family."

A MELBOURNE paper speaks of a tardy bridegroom as "not being up to time." Up to the scratch would have been much nearer.

A divorce was lately re-married in a French Catholic Church. This is the first instance of the Roman Catholic Church sanctioning such a union.

JUDGE Warren, of the Irish Probate Court, has read, decided that the son of a widow's first husband's sister may not marry the aforesaid widow even if he wants to, which, as a rule, he doesn't.

THE *Boston Times* remarks that in keeping women out of their conference, it appears that the good Methodist brothers have shown less o method in their madness than madness in their Methodism.

WHEN David James Brennan was recently found guilty and sent up for four years for "concealment of birth" at North Shore, Sydney, the judge remarked that this was rather "an unusual conviction for a young man."

DIVINE SERVICE, FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service, at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

MR. John Haynes, member for Mudgee in the New South Wales Parliament, who is eternally trying to make out that the Opposition are all Roman Catholics and whisky-sellers, made a good joke the other night:—"He pointed to Pope Hennessy, who was surely a man the Opposition would accept as a guide."

THE American Comedy Opera Company perform "Arabian Nights" to-night, the farcical production to be preceded by a Concert in which Misses Hare and Leamington and Messrs. Fisher and Imano will take part, under the able conductorship of Mr. Robertson. The Hongkong High-level Tramways Company will run special cars at 8.45, and again at midnight.

AN automatic safety engine, burning kerosene oil, is said to be all that its name implies. The several parts are so well designed that a hot bearing has never been known as yet. The fuel is kerosene oil, at the exceedingly low first-test of 110° to 115°; which makes a cheaper fuel than hard coal at \$4.50 per ton. These engines are adapted to a great variety of work, from running sawing machines to driving elevators. They will never fail where fair usage is granted them.

We would suggest to the powers that be at the Peak, the advisability of creating some suitable attractions on those lovely heights, sufficient in intensity, cheapness, or variety to lead the lower level Hongkongites to avail themselves of the facilities they have of reaching the Gap, as it were, with one bound. The Peak hotel can only afford us a seat, a glass of grog, or a plateful of 'chow'—three things which are sure to be found one thousand feet below the Gap. Why not start a *bat champagne* during these fine moonlight nights, or an *al fresco* supper, or a Bier-garten. Sundays too, which are to many the only days they can visit the Peak, are dreadfully Puritanical up there. With such a dearth of amusements in town, and such a temperature, it stands to reason that a great deal could be done to provide for the benefit of our sweltering population.

HIRAM MAXIM, the machine gun maker, has been doing some small shooting at the Steinfeld ranges situated near Vienna. In the presence of the Archduke William, Inspector General of Artillery, and many officers of the Austrian Army, Maxim opened fire upon certain rifle bullets constructed of stout boards covered with white paper, extending for about one hundred and sixty feet right across the line of fire and standing about seven feet high. It is said this enterprising machine shooter made consecutive points forming the letters of his name on the face of the boarding, from a distance of 1,950 feet. At intervals of from three to four seconds he fired, and thus one shot followed another in rapid succession until the word "Maxim" was soon written in bullets on the butts, in regular characters four feet high, the whole thirty feet long, and easily readable to the unassisted eye at a distance of half a mile. Such shooting as this will give a very fair idea of what can be done with the new arm which Imperial Austria has adopted into her land service.

HI YAH! Once more our ten-o'clock-at-night morning contemporary is perpetrating the confidence trick on its readers. It palmed off "The Legacy of Cain" with floods of misleading, egotistical blather about the "enormous expense" attending its publication, when as a matter of fact "syndicate stories" like that are about as expensive as a box of cheap cigars, and bear much the same relation to the works which have made the novelist's reputation as a "pot-boiler" does to a successful artist's masterpiece. As we more than once pointed out, the story could be bought outright at Kelly and Walsh's for the price of a *Daily Press*, or read in a score of other papers before "Granny" was half through. In to-day's issue the unblushing fraud is revived. "The success which has attended the publication of Wilkie Collins's tale having much exceeded our expectations we have had no hesitation in incurring the still greater expense of a novel by the first of living novelists." Jealousy! Did anyone ever hear of such "demon" expense? prodigality? We shall next be reading that the old woman has secured "living novelist" and chained him up in the cellar. That would be an advantage one way—it would make the present stereotyped lie "Now first published," credible, and show that there was at last some originality in the paper which was at last only with the reflected light of real writers by its two penny enterprise.

A MISSOURI widow, it is gravely asserted, has brought a libel suit against an editor for publishing in an obituary that her deceased husband had gone to a happier home.

A BRITISH lord who was sent to prison for fraud some time ago, has been "set at liberty" and is now reported to be doing duty as porter at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office at £1 a week.

FASCINATING female pawnbroker (a widow using the privilege of the year): "Mr. Augustus, I tell you, will you be mein husband?" Augustus (firmly): "No, Mrs. Solomon Levi; you can only be an uncle to me."

IT is pleasant for the starving British taxpayer to know that the descendants of the notorious courtesan Nell Gwynne have been drawing for over two hundred years from the Treasury an annual pension of £1000.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph attributes the growing productive capacity of Austria's manufacturing to the influence of technical education and of exhibitions where the products of the world's most skillful workers are assembled.

If Papal infallibility is still the creed of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Moran is an apostate, for His Eminence has said that the people of Ireland would be justified in disregarding the edict of the Holy See in re Home Rule. Whiffo!

FROM the *Melbourne Advocate*:—"Respectable Girl or Sister Woman. Wanted, to milk one cow, and send a message to Dr. Manson. When that gentleman arrived his wife was extinct, the high temperature of the body—106 deg.—indicating that death was due to hyperpyrexia. The funeral took place this evening. He was born in Glasgow, about fifty-five years ago. When a young man he emigrated to Canada, where he married, and followed the vocation of schoolmaster, afterwards returning to Glasgow, where he graduated. In 1878 he came to Hongkong to take up his brother's practice. Owing to ill-health he left for Canada after four years' residence here, and afterwards revisited Scotland. In 1884 he returned to the Colony, and quickly revived his former practice. He was senior medical officer at the Alice Memorial Hospital, and devoted much of his time to the gratuitous treatment of poor patients, especially among the Portuguese. In him the poor lose a benefactor, the sick a sympathiser, and the Colony a good citizen."

"To milk cows with the view to joining a religious community" is excellent.

A WHISKY advertisement in the *Melbourne papers* runs:—"Finest selected Old Scotch whisky, as supplied to the British Houses of Parliament." This may be a good recommendation, but for our own part we would rather have the brand of whisky supplied to the Presbyterian Assemblies. They know.

NOW we have "the upper circles" anxious to become lodging-house keepers. An advertisement in a London daily says: "A titled family would receive one or two permanent residents of position, or girls desiring introduction; many unusual desiderata; beautiful place; country near London; terms, adapted to requirements, arranged at interview."

THIS from the *Sydney Bulletin*:—"The Shah of Persia—who is a pretty decent sort of King, as Kings go—is about to pay another visit to Europe, and will, doubtless, be well received by 'society.' The only drawbacks about him are a depressing habit he has of hammering his imperial signature of 'Nasr-ed-din' into the heads of his subjects with nails, and a way he has got into of enclosing them in plaster-of-Paris with only their heads sticking out, and then waiting to see how long it will take them to die. He seldom washes himself, and when he stops in a hotel his room has to be scraped down and the bedding burnt before anyone else can inhabit it. Also when he dines at the table of the rich and the great he takes a huge plateful of everything that comes within reach, and if he finds it unclean in his taste he promptly shies it under the table, generally hitting the lady opposite with the whole mess. He drinks a little also, and is more ignorant than a cow, and he proposes marriage to every pretty daughter of the aristocracy who comes in his way, and can't understand why the laws of Europe won't allow him to kick her when she refuses to accept his greasy hand; also he is somewhat bloodthirsty and his language is unclean to the last degree; but he is a decent sort of King all the same, as Kings go in the nineteenth century. On this occasion, as on his previous visit, he will be trotted out by the upper-classes, and deputised by the clergy, and will have bible, which he can't read, given to him by obsequious bishops, and the church will preach and pray about him as it did the last time he brought his offensive presence along, and he will have a high old time generally. A dirty monarch is better than a clean K.C.M.G. any day, and when a clean King can't be got a dirty one will do.

A STRIKING feature of that old-style jamboree lately held in the Holy City, yclept a parliamentary election, is to be found in the dissolving colours in which the local newspapers painted themselves for the occasion. Political creed, moral principles, deep-rooted convictions, were all sacrificed at the shrine of servility, at which our distinguished Lusitanian contemporaries of the neighbouring colony are constant and famous worshippers. We have already alluded to the clerical influence which brought on the election of Senator Horta last Sunday, and pointed out the probable uselessness of a clerical deputy to a colony which was most of its present and past evils to an undue preponderance of clericalism. The only local newspaper which, albeit its idiosyncrasies on many points and its unfounded and unreasonable Anglophobia, used to think and write in the same groove as ourselves in matters concerning the clergy and their undesirable interference with the affairs of that degraded colony—the *Macao Independent* to wit—became suddenly struck with the weather-cock mania, and turned bodily to serve the interests of the clerical candidate. Fully a month before the election, the *Independent* scraped off its old colour, and painted itself anew; when the event was approaching it raved in admiration of the priestly candidate, and when this favourite won the day, the former anti-clerical organ let out a self-congratulatory blast in the following strain:—"We, who have now conquered, thanks to the holy principles which predominate in the people of Macao, know not how to show Senator Amaral's comrades and sincere friends the feelings with which we regard their justified mortification. After this triumphal burst, the old faithless rag goes on to explain and demonstrate the why and wherefore it was better for Macao that the clerical candidate should have been elected in preference to his far superior opponent. What we have said of the *Independent* may be extended to the other two 'old clothes' representatives, the *Correio* and the *Voz do Crente*. Times out of number have these barrel-organs changed their tunes and tones, to suit their own convenience in matters political, moral or intellectual. There is no such thing as a public spirit of consistency or perseverance in old Macao. The minds of its writers reflect only too faithfully the general habits and tendencies of its inhabitants—a perpetual volubility, and a readiness to sacrifice principle to convenience, truth to base obsequiousness, and honour to the devil."

OWING to interruption in the cable between Hongkong and Port Darwin, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have decided to lay another cable connecting the former point with Western Australia. For the time being a special steamer has been chartered to convey messages between the two points alluded to.

A WRITER in the *Economiste Français* estimates the total loss to France from the ravages of the phylloxera since 1875, when this scourge of the French vineyards first made its appearance, at the enormous sum of ten milliards of francs, or about £400,000,000. This estimate is based upon French official statistics giving the aggregate area of vineyards destroyed in the country at about two million five hundred acres; and on the assumption that, in addition to the acreage of vines thus utterly destroyed, the extent of vineyards more or less infested with the phylloxera amounts to about five hundred thousand acres; making thus together 3,000,000 acres.

A WELL-KNOWN and universally respected citizen—Dr. William Young—passed away this morning. He had been in ill-health for some time, and this week his condition became so serious that Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie, after diagnosing his case, found that he was suffering from remittent fever, and advised him to live at the Peak. He desired to go into the Hospital, but, acting on the recommendation of his friends removed, yesterday afternoon, to a bungalow at Mount Kellog. The fatiguing journey in the sun must have had a prejudicial effect, for during the night he became worse, and at 4 a.m. his servant, the solitary watcher by his bed, sent a message to Dr. Manson. When that gentleman arrived his wife was extinct, the high temperature of the body—106 deg.—indicating that death was due to hyperpyrexia. The funeral took place this evening. He was born in Glasgow, about fifty-five years ago. When a young man he emigrated to Canada, where he married, and followed the vocation of schoolmaster, afterwards returning to Glasgow, where he graduated. In 1878 he came to Hongkong to take up his brother's practice. Owing to ill-health he left for Canada after four years' residence here, and afterwards revisited Scotland. In 1884 he returned to the Colony, and quickly revived his former practice. He was senior medical officer at the Alice Memorial Hospital, and devoted much of his time to the gratuitous treatment of poor patients, especially among the Portuguese. In him the poor lose a benefactor, the sick a sympathiser, and the Colony a good citizen."

A NOVEL excitement was provided, says the *Bombay Gazette*, to the residents of Mhow the other day by the Transport Department. A huge male elephant, aged, according to official records, 52 years, the property of Government, was condemned to death for a long and hardened course of iniquity. He had been long in a chronic must state, and in this condition had taken a human life at Poona, about a couple of years ago. He would not work, and was a source of apprehension to all about him and a perpetual cause of anxious concern to the Government. The fat went forth that he must die. The Maharajah Holkar and the Rajah of Dhar each separately telegraphed to head-quarters, and tried for a reprieve. One offered to buy the grand-looking sinner for Rs. 1,000, and the other offered to exchange a female elephant of gentle manners for the savage brute; but the Government of India was determined on making the criminal expiate his sins. These offers were refused, and a private notice was sent round the station that the execution would take place. Several persons, including volunteer executioners, hurried to a spot indicated outside of Cantonments, where the malefactor was already chained and secured between two dead plan trees. Three volunteer marksmen, armed with 12-bore express rifles, were selected to carry out the execution. The elephant was sitting down when the crowd began to assemble, but shortly raised himself on his forelegs when the first of the shots were fired, which hit him low down at the base of the trunk. The animal vociferated no other notice of this and two other equally ineffective shots, than to stand up on all four legs, shake his head, and blow with his trunk. At length Mr. Dowell, of the Seventh Native Infantry, placed a bullet in the centre of his head just below the level of his eyes, and the huge brute dropped down dead without a spasmodic movement.

At the police-court to-day, before Mr. Wodehouse, a coolie was sentenced to six months' hard labour for snatching a pair of ear-rings from a single woman named Leung Mi. Complainant said she was walking in Old Battery Street at 8 p.m. on the 20th inst. when the defendant came up from behind and seized the jewelry, which she valued at \$27. Her amah was with her at the time and on her calling out "thief," prisoner was arrested by a chair coolie, who gave chase. In addition to the imprisonment his Worship ordered that prisoner should receive two whippings of fifteen strokes each, with a rattan, and that the chair coolie should have a reward of five dollars. Another case before the same magistrate was that of a boat boy, aged 16, who was found committing a robbery in the cabin of the 2nd steward of the steamer *Deccan*, on the 19th inst. Complainant, Marcus Franks, said while the steamer was lying at the Kowloon wharf, on the above date, he went into his cabin and there found the prisoner just in the act of making his escape through the port hole of the cabin, with a silk umbrella, a knife, and other trifles, which he must have taken off a shelf where they were usually kept. The boy did not belong to the ship, and the statement was fully corroborated by another witness. The accused made no defence, and was sent to gaol also for six months. Following this came the case of boy named Wong Leung, aged 16, charged with stealing broken silver valued at 80 cents. The complainant Ng a Leung, an accountant in a shop, said that on the 19th inst. he was engaged weighing broken silver in his master's shop another in Jervois Street, when the accused rushed in, seized a handful, and was out again before he knew where he was. On giving chase witness saw the prisoner arrested by a constable, who in court, together with another witness, corroborated the charge. The defendant explained to his Worship that he was the son of the master of the *Shang Loong* shop, and while running along the street to call his brother to his rice, he saw complainant chasing another boy; but the police arrested him (the defendant) by a mistake. On complainant and his witness being re-called by the court, they were certain the defendant was the boy who stole the silver—there was no other boy running. Mr. Wodehouse finding that they were also two previous convictions against the youthful pirate, he was sent up along with the others also for six months.

"We must curtail expenses," said the husband to his sweet wife. "Indeed! and I don't see how anybody could be more saving than I am. We've got a family of four of our own and two servants, and yet I manage to get along, my three bills and all, with only a little over \$100 a month." "And I get a salary of only \$100 a month." "Well, you must get them to raise your salary. You have the least management about you of any person I ever saw. Oh, if I only were a man!"

THE *Pester Lloyd*, a Hungarian newspaper compares the present situation in Europe to a Gordian knot, of which one end lies in London and the other in St. Petersburg; and "considers that the battle between civilization and barbarism will have to be fought out. The existing antagonism between Russia on the one hand and the allied Powers and Great Britain on the other, it says, nothing to do with Bulgaria, or even with the whole of Eastern Europe. The real question is whether a single Power is to be allowed to force its will on Europe."

LORD HARRIS, says an exchange, encouraged by the promising signs of strong Toryism in Mr. Chamberlain, has invited him to join the Conservatives. What does Lord Harris mean? Mr. Chamberlain has been, for some time, a Tory, and an ex-officio member of the Tory Cabinet. If anyone requires further proof than that afforded by perpetual voting with the Tories, and the constant support of Tory candidates, he has only to read the letter which Coercion Joe has sent to the electors of Ayr in support of Mr. Ashley, the Tory candidate, the staple of which is abuse of Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the democracy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR, I should be very sorry indeed to have on my shoulders, and to be responsible for, a liability that attaches to the recently constituted Sanitary Board, and I should not care to undertake it even with the assistance of my very able young friend and colleague Dr. Ho Kai. I have quite trouble enough in endeavouring to perform in some adequate measure the duties and responsibilities I undertake when the rate-payers of the colony did me the honor to elect me as one of their representatives. That duty was, as I understood it, to see that a very unpopular ordinance, one that had been imposed upon the colony by the official vote, in the teeth of the protest of all the unofficial members, should be carried out, with the greatest possible regard for existing interests and as little oppressively as was consistent with its being worked at all. This, and this only, I have endeavoured to do, and I am very sorry that in doing so I should have drawn down on myself the censure of so able and so consistent a champion of popular liberties, so determined an opponent of the bureaucratic influences that rule and have ruled in this Colony.

Let me assure you that however stupidly and wearisomely I may have talked at the Board meetings I have never talked for or to the reporters. I have never looked to see whether they were there or not. Not out of any want of respect for the press and its officers, but because my only object has been to convince my fellow members of the Board, you charge me with being obstructive to a degree. In one sense I am obstructive, but not for the sake of being obstructive, nor with a view to stop all work, but with a view to stop bad work, work that will have to be undone and done over again in a short space of time, and which might just as well be done properly and thoroughly at once.

When I have work to do I like to begin at the beginning and understand what I am at. The Sanitary Board is created by the Ordinance. It derives all its powers from the Ordinance and can do nothing but what that law gives it power to do, and even then only under the limitations and conditions imposed by the Ordinance. I want the members of the Board to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their powers first, and that is even more important, with the limitations to their powers. They won't, and I am sorry to say, I am unable to persuade them to consider the subject.

In the matter of house building and drainage, the Ordinance defines three classes of people:—(1) Owners of houses already built and provided with some system, good or bad, of drainage; (2) Owners of land obtained from Government or from private individuals before the passing of the Ordinance who have not yet built on their land but who shall hereafter build; (3) Owners of Crown land who have not yet built on their land but who shall build, &c. The Ordinance imposes different obligations on these three classes, and the Board has varying powers, as to dealing with one or other of them. Owners of existing buildings are not to be interfered with, not to be brought within the clutches of the Board, or of its bye-laws, unless their drains, &c. become or are in an actually insanitary condition. The bye-laws laid before the Board the other day and which I opposed, or if you will, obstructed, muddled all these three classes together, and sought to lay down a set of rules which would enable the Surveyor-General to wring every house owner in the Colony, and put them to needless expense. I say the Surveyor-General, and not the Board, because the Sanitary Surveyor, who ought to be under the Board and under the Board alone, has been engaged for the Surveyor-General's Department, is under obedience to him only, and is, further, for the time being, the Inspector of Buildings. Like everyone else about the Government offices, he will soon, if he is not already, be under the Surveyor-General's influence. If he escapes he will be a very clever man indeed, and talking of that, a member of the old Board told me, only a few days ago, that in less than three months Mr. Price would have us all at his beck and call, as he had the old Board. It seems very likely, as he has already charmed my colleagues Mr. Humphreys, who pledged himself as I did to see to the reasonable interpretation and application of the Ordinance. The contest going on now is really and truly whether the Surveyor-General is, under cover of the Board, to carry law opinion all the oppressive legislation which for the ten years he has been trying to force on the Colony, in the shape of Building Ordinances, Health Acts, &c., &c., or whether the existing Health Ordinance is to be interpreted and applied according to its fair and rational meaning, and according to the explanations given, and promises made, by its supporters when it was being forced through the Council. I look to you, Sir, to support every effort made, no matter by whom, to support the popular view, and to put down autocracy and bureaucracy.

Yours very truly,

JNO. J. FRANCIS.

Hongkong, July 21st, 1888.



## TRAVELLING IN SUMMER.

The alarming accounts which were published here a few days ago about the killing summer heat in British India, and of the inordinate number of deaths from excessive temperature on the steamer route of the Red Sea, will have their effect, no doubt, upon the minds of those people who may be engaged just now in debating the question of two routes from China to Europe. To those—a numerous company—who have a desire to see the American continent and who may have had a taste of the weather and temperature between this and Suez, doubtless the trip by Yokohama and the Pacific will commend itself; but as a set-off against this, the Red Sea voyage presents a delightful opportunity of passing through southern Europe, and thence to Egypt, or nearly so, the wonders of Pompeii and Herculaneum, of crossing over the Simplon, of ascending (at the cost of ten cents) the world-renowned Lion of Vesuvius, and finally, of visiting Vienna, Milan, Florence, Rome and Paris. Of the two continents, the American and European, in the scale of summer temperature honours are about equally divided, but we think there can be no question as to which is the most interesting. Take the journey, for example, from San Francisco to New York: after passing the "divide" of the Sierra Nevada, and the towering precipices of Cape Horn, there is little of engaging interest till Niagara is reached, for a Dickens very truly remarked, the great American continent is very much, even to this day, of a great primeval wilderness, and as for its populous cities, they are, in too many cases, but indifferent copies of Liverpool and London. However, a long residence in Hongkong, and it may be an enervated condition of the system, will doubtless turn the scale dead against all ideas of the Red Sea voyage, whatever luxuries may be immediately forthcoming. As to the number of deaths from heat apoplexy in India, and also in the passage of the Red Sea, there are many strong reasons for believing that they occur not so much from the direct causes of excessive temperature, as from others over which the unfortunate victims frequently have an undoubted control. Riotous living, or a neglect of those observances as to what a man should properly eat and drink, have assuredly had more to do in those numerous cases of heat apoplexy than the ordinary superficial thinker would suppose. In the very worst and hottest parts of India, Englishmen have lived for twenty-five years, and have returned to their native land at last, not only in perfect health but actually with a ruddy complexion and a robustness of physique with which they had never before been endowed. As to sun strokes, the person who subjects his body to the fierceness of the sun's rays will assuredly fall a victim, and from an attack on the back as readily as from one on the head, for the enclosures of the vertebral column are possibly nothing more than the spinal continuation of the brain. Through ignorance of this fact, hundreds of Europeans in India, and of others in the Red Sea, have lost their lives. But man can live in higher temperatures than were ever experienced on the ocean route between Aden and Suez. On the shores of the Persian Gulf the ordinary summer shade temperature is 100 degrees (Fahrenheit) and in Bushire, the thermometer at the British consulate has been known to register as high as 115 at midnight. By the observance of care and by the exercise of ordinary sagacity, man can exist in extremes of heat and cold which quickly terminate life in all other animals. We have convincing proofs of this in the scientific works of Sir David Brewster, particularly in "Letters on Natural Magic." The experiments of M. Tillet, in France, and also in the anecdotes of Sir Charles Blagden who found that men have frequently existed in a temperature of 340 degrees. Sir Charles Blagden gives an account of going himself into a room, the heat of which exceeded 260 degrees, when the only bodily change experienced was a rising of the pulse to 144 beats a minute. In order to prove that the thermometer was making no mistake, our experimenter had steaks cooked and eggs roasted upon an iron plate, laid on the floor of the room. At the chafourant, in France, it was found that girls were accustomed to attend to the ovens of a great public bakery were capable of enduring, for ten or twenty minutes, a temperature of 270, which is 53 degrees higher than that of boiling water. The model room of Sir Francis Chantrey, or the furnace in which he dried his moulds, was an apartment 14 feet by 12, and when this place was raised to its highest temperature of 350 degrees, the iron floor soon became red hot. Into this room the sculptor and his workmen frequently had to enter, carrying models in, and bringing them out, although their wooden cloys, shod with iron, frequently caught fire, the men themselves suffered no serious injury after being engaged in such business for years. There are, in fact, so many evidences of this kind that we may safely infer that many of the deaths from sunstroke which occur in China or in India, are due to an influence other than of the simple passage through, or over the body, of caloric.

## THE UTILISATION OF THE DEAD.

Anything more absolutely matter of fact and free from the most pardonable traces of sentimental weakness than the last suggestion as to the disposal of the dead can hardly be imagined. The chemical decomposition carried on by Nature underground is too slow to content the advocate of cremation. The residue left behind, again, is too wasteful of man's component elements to satisfy the utilitarian prudence of a more thrifty reformer. It cannot certainly be said of the plan preferred and lately advanced by a Scottish chemist, that it lacks the merit of economy. What the cost of its working may be we cannot say, but it is abundantly clear that the dead will not be suffered to return to the earth where they came until every obtainable scrap of profit has been extracted from them. According to one method suggested by this practical genius the corpse is to be broken, pulverized, and afterwards chopped into mince-meat by means of machinery. The pulp thus obtained will then be dried by steam heat at 250 deg., or by a pressure of 30 pounds to the inch, in order to reduce it to a state in which it can be handled. "Once in this condition," it is urged, "it would command a good price for the purpose of manure." Another project of similar character aims at utilizing the body by boiling it, the fat extracted serving for soap manufacture, and the residue for fertilizing purposes. But the height of usefulness is not reached until the height of decomposition has been carried a stage further. Distillation is to be carried into play, and, thanks to the retort, the living world will be a gainer by definite quantities of gas, tar, charcoal, ammonia, and even aniline and carbolic acid, obtained from the bodies of the dead. Most of these substances, we may suppose, observes the *Lancet*, would be produced in remunerative amounts, and in that case it may be questioned whether cremation is not the means of comfort allowable to living men. The originator of the alternative methods above described appears to think that it has done so. The world perhaps

will come to think with him when in the utter purity of allowed material no longer affords any feeling clouds the mind of man. This, however, we are certain, the most intelligent persons can have little sympathy with a scheme which is wanting in every trace of respect for the dead, and so totally inexcusable on any ground of public necessity. — *News of the World*.

## ARTILLERY IN WAR.

At Aldershot Camp Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., delivered a lecture on "The Use and Abuse of Field Artillery." General Lord Wolseley presided. The Colonel showed that in past wars the losses caused by artillery have varied from three to 50 per cent. of the total casualties. In the war of 1866 the Austrians inflicted on Prussian troops a loss of 16 per cent., while on the other side the artillery fire was only one-fifth as effective. In the period elapsing before the French campaign the Prussians developed their artillery, and in the war of 1870 their artillery accounted for 25 per cent. of the French casualties. The two main elements of success were, first, artillery must be able to move at the front early and in the greatest possible strength; and second, it must be able to fire when it gets there. As a general principle the Colonel held that a line of artillery could defend its own front against infantry at all ranges. It was also conclusively shown by the record of recent wars that everything depended upon practice, training, and efficiency all round, whether artillery firing was worth three or 25 per cent. — After a discussion which followed the reading of the paper, and in which Major-General Goodenough, Colonel Markham, Colonel Nicholson, Major Wallard, Major-General P. Smith, Colonel Creighton, Colonel Lonsdale, Major Yeatman Briggs, Colonel Morris, Major-General Sir D. C. Dyer, and Lord Wolseley, and those connected with it on the success of the Aldershot Military Society, an institution from which both officers and non-commissioned officers would gain valuable technical knowledge. In the lecture which Colonel Brackenbury had delivered he was very pleased to observe the lecturer did not assume that the working and tactics of artillery were beyond the ordinary understanding. His experience had taught him that the details of artillery discipline were as easy to acquire as those of any other branch of the service. Mention had been made that too much attention was given to the polishing of the guns and harness. With reference to that he would tell them of an impression of Aldershot which came upon him on his visiting the camp after an absence for about 12 months. After leaving the railway station he was making his way to the Adjutant-General's office, and passed the artillery barracks, and there at the door stood a man in his shirt-sleeves, holding in his hands a cloth containing those ever bright collar chains. His impression was that at the same door 12 months back stood a man who would not say the same man, but he was doing exactly the same thing. In his opinion a great deal of valuable time was wasted in the way he had described, and he could not help thinking that if the time spent in burnishing and pipe-claying was devoted to teaching the men the practical uses of their weapons, they would be of far greater value on the battlefield. It had been said that the battery that was smart in appearance and other detail would be smart in the field. He would sooner put matters the other way about, and say that the battery that was smart in shooting would be smart in other ways. Officers of all branches of the service had spoken, and each expressed confidence in his particular branch in combat with artillery. He was pleased to hear it. It was a feeling that was only proper for commanders to have, and should be imbued in the men. His idea was that the moral effect of artillery fire was greater than the positive, and the figures brought forward by the lecturer should bring home to the soldier that the practical result of the fire was not, after all, to be so much dreaded. A point that he was sorry no mention had been made of was the probable influence of machine and quick-firing guns on operations in the future. With what is known of them at present, one cannot but conclude that they will play an important part in battles of the future. What will perhaps, affect the use of field artillery is one that has been invented capable of a range of 4,000 yards, which cannot but cause some startling changes not only in artillery tactics, but in those of other arms. Lord Wolseley concluded by thanking Colonel Brackenbury for his interesting lecture. The proceeding terminated by Sir A. Alison proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Wolseley for his presence and remarks, which was accorded unanimously. — *News of the World*.

## THE POOR MAN'S CREED.

The following are extracts from Miss Mary Jeune's recently published dissertation on "The Creed of the Poor." The poor neither care for nor understand the dogma of the Christian religion. To them it represents mere verbiage. The rock on which they build their faith is the teaching of Christ, freed of all doctrinal mystery and the pure, lofty unselfishness of His character appeal to their weary and sorrowful souls. "To love God and do your duty to your neighbour" is the daily practice and desire of the poor. Their love is shown in their intense belief in His goodness and mercy, and their duty to their neighbour in the daily and hourly acts of kindness, helpfulness, and charity to one another. Where do we see, save among the poor, the same readiness to help each other, even down to dividing their small pittance and the children's food with those worse off than themselves? Where, but among the poor, do we see the widow cared for, soled, and helped to begin her solitary struggle by subscription amongst those hardly richer than herself? And nowhere else should we find the solitary orphan, or nurse child, deserted by its natural protector, taken and made one of the children of the family sooner than it should go to the workhouse. When we look for the real simple virtues that make human nature beautiful, we find it in the annals of the poor. Nowhere, and in no record of great and noble lives have I ever come across such descriptions of devotion, self sacrifice, and heroism as I have witnessed among the humblest and poorest inhabitants of some of the most dirty and miserable of the courts and alleys of London. There the great Master's teaching is bearing silent fruit, being made part of their every-day life, as they try in their humble way to adapt it to their weary existence. Dogmatic belief, therefore, as we understand it, has little influence on the poor; their lives are too busy and narrow, and they are too ignorant to admit of playing an important part in their existence. A working man has quite enough to do in earning enough to support his family, without perplexing himself about any question of dogmatic belief. He is sober and honest because, were he the reverse, it would entail misery on those he loves, not because it would displease God, though in a vague way that idea does influence him. One simple way of judging of the effect that dogmatic teaching has on the poor is to be found in observing the churches which they use. These churches are generally empty, while those churches, where the few simple truths of Christianity are preached which they understand, and which are of practical value in their lives

are always full. As preaching in the Church of England & in a mode a distinct vocation, as among Catholics, usually the services, delivered in the ordinary London church are neither stirring nor eloquent. But with the poor fine preaching does not fill a church any more than indifferent preaching empties it. It is the personal influence of the clergyman, the simplicity of his words to his congregation that attract them. I have seen the largest and most attentive congregations in some of the most crowded parts of London listening with rapt attention to a sermon which, intellectually, was beneath contempt, but which was all-sufficing to them, for it dwelt on the simple faith and belief that lay nearest their hearts—the love and justice of God, and the rest that was awaiting the weary and heavy laden. Nothing, however, keeps the poor away from church so much as the poverty and badness of their clothing. They are proud and very anxious to keep up an appearance, and as long as that can be done, they struggle to prevent their neighbours knowing of their distress, and in the dim light of a Sunday night, when their shabbiness is not so easily seen, they go to church, and from their heart enjoy the peace and promise they receive there. Many a poor woman has often said to me: "I would thankfully go to church, but I am ashamed to be seen in rags." It is a common belief that the poor go to church as much for the sake of what they think they may gain by constant attendance as for any better reason; but my experience is quite the reverse—namely, that they more often stop away because they are ashamed to let anyone know of their poverty.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th July, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Baromet.	Thermom.	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Shanghai	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Peking	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Tientsin	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Amoy	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Swatow	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Hankow	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Yokohama	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Kobe	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Manila	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Cebu	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Singapore	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Batavia	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sourabaya	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Medan	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sumatra	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Borneo	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Java	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sulawesi	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Moluccas	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Malacca	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Penang	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Calcutta	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Rangoon	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Bombay	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Madras	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Calcutta	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Rangoon	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Bombay	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Madras	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	

21st July, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Baromet.	Thermom.	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Shanghai	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Peking	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Tientsin	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Amoy	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Swatow	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Hankow	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Yokohama	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Kobe	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Manila	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Cebu	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Singapore	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Batavia	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sourabaya	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Medan	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sumatra	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Borneo	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Java	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Sulawesi	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Moluccas	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Malacca	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Penang	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Calcutta	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Rangoon	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Bombay	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Madras	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Calcutta	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Rangoon	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Bombay	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	
Madras	30.05	81	75	SE	1	1	

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Time	Thermom.	Baromet.	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
7 a.m.	74	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
10 a.m.	78	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
1 p.m.	81	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
4 p.m.	81	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
7 p.m.	81	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
10 p.m.	81	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
11 p.m.	81	30.05	75	SE	1	1	
Mean	79	30.05	75	SE	1	1	

## To-day's Advertisements.

## WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

## THIS EVENING. (SATURDAY) the 21st July.

LAST NIGHT

SHOW	NIGHT
OF THIS POPULAR	NIGHT
OF "GOOD DAY BOSS"	NIGHT
OF ALICE MOORE	NIGHT
OF THE DARING	NIGHT
RIDERS	NIGHT
OF GLADYS FRATEZ	NIGHT
OF THE TRAINED	NIGHT
HORSES	NIGHT
OF THE HURRICANE	NIGHT
RIDERS	NIGHT
OF JACK THE MONKEY	NIGHT
OF THE DARING	NIGHT
5-HORSE ACT	NIGHT
OF CLOWNS THAT ARE	NIGHT
CLOWNS	NIGHT
OF ALL THE	NIGHT
FAVORITES	NIGHT

## MONSTER DOUBLE PROGRAMME ON THIS OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

ROBT. LOVE, General Agent. Hongkong, 21st July, 1888. [707]

## THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK. The Company's Steamship.

## "PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."

Captain A. Benson will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT SONG, Agents. Hongkong, 19th July, 1888. [710]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, JULY 21<sup>ST</sup>, 1888.

## THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in SYDNEY GRUNDY'S GREAT LONDON FARCEAL COMEDY "THE ARAHIAN NIGHTS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Arthur Pumpington, Mr. P. W. WILLARD. Ralph Ormrod (his friend), CHARLES FISHER. Joshua Gillbrand (his Brother-in-law), JOHN F. SHERIDAN. Dobson (his Servant), A. SUTCH. Mrs. Hummington (his Wife), Miss FLO MORRISON. Mrs. Gillbrand (his Mother-in-law), EYA LEAMINGTON. Daisy Mailand (his Sister), VERA PATEY. Barbara (his Servant), NELLIE ARLINE. Rosa Colomblie, GRACE WHITEFORD.

## SCENE—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTOP'S HOUSE.

The Comedy will be preceded at 9 Sharp by a "CONCERT," Supported by Misses HARE & LEAMINGTON and Messrs. FISHER and IMANO.

Conductor, Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON. To Season Ticket Holders. Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

MONDAY, July 23<sup>RD</sup>, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. TUESDAY, July 24<sup>TH</sup>, THE TRAMP.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25<sup>TH</sup> & 26<sup>TH</sup> JULY—GREAT AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY, "THE TRAMP."

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Panel Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Van der Weide on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong Hotel, &c. Hongkong, 21st July, 1888. [711]

## FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE "Steamship."

"MONMOUTH SHIRE." Coming, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st July, 1888. [475]

## NOTICE. THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been E.O.T., and at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document he not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. [725]

## DOG LOST.

SMALL Wire-haired Terrier—Black Body—Grey Muzzle and Paws. Answers to the name of "DONALD." The finder will be rewarded if necessary.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., or J. E. HOLLIDAY, The Peak. Hongkong, 21st July, 1888. [724]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Store-keeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard, SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES, comprising:—

OLD IRON, PAPER STAFF, HOSES, BRASS BOILER TUBES, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATE, COOKS' FAT, IRON HOOPS, IMPLEMENTS, ONE STEAM PUMP and One ROLLING MILL, both in good working condition.

Terms of Sale—As Customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Gov. Auctioneer. Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [714]

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [2]

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON, A. M. Inst. C. E., 61, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [671]

## IMPAIRED VISION.

MR.



